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6 February 1958

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

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OR Algerian rebel activity: The Algerian rebels are maintaining their military effort, apparently with the primary aim of impressing the Moslem population and forcing France to maintain its heavy Algerian commitment. At the same time, the rebels are endeavoring to highlight the international implications of the conflict in the apparent belief that external pressure will prove a decisive factor in inducing French concession of Algeria's right to independence.

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OR *Israeli-Syrian border: Tension continues on the northern sector of the Israeli-Syrian border, where Israeli forces have been increased during the last few days. The 60-man Israeli force which entered the northern demilitarized zone on 4 February remained in the zone on 5 February in defiance of an order by the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission to withdraw. Israeli aerial reconnaissance of the border area continued on 5 February. No Syrian countermoves have been observed, but the Syrian Army is reported concerned over its ability to control Syrian villagers who are sensitive to Israeli military activity near their lands.

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6 Feb 58

DAILY BRIEF

ii

III. THE WEST

No British problem on Cyprus: Although British officials on Cyprus state Britain may be forced to choose between Greece and Turkey as allies, London will seek to postpone a crisis. Violence by either or both Greek and Turkish Cypriots now seems almost inevitable. Among other measures, London is now considering whether to send Governor Foot to the Greek Government and Makarios with an interim plan involving the return of Makarios and the institution of eventual self-government. Foot himself is now very pessimistic. He feels British action is severely inhibited by Turkish opposition. [REDACTED]

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Bulganin's Political Position in Question

Premier Bulganin's political stature may have suffered severely, judging from the manner in which his nomination for election to the Supreme Soviet is being handled in the Soviet press.

According to the American Embassy in Moscow, he was not listed among the Soviet leaders proposed for candidacy in the first round of nominations reported in the press on 2 February. Presidium member Shvernik was nominated in the Moscow electoral district which elected Bulganin in 1954. When the press on 4 February included Bulganin in listing the nominations of all presidium members, the treatment given him was plainly perfunctory. Pravda alone, among the central press, noted his nomination, and then only for one district each in the Ukraine and Latvia. Pravda and Izvestia editorials on 2 February made special note of the nominations of seven other presidium members, and editorials in the army and agricultural newspapers on 4 February mentioned 14 of the 15 presidium members, ignoring only Bulganin.

While nomination and election to the Supreme Soviet is pro forma in the case of presidium members, the number of districts which offer them nomination and press coverage of the proceedings usually provide a carefully contrived reflection of hierarchical rank.

Bulganin was said to have wavered in his support of Khrushchev during last June's battle in the presidium, and there were indications soon thereafter that his political position was shaky. Although he had seemed to recover some of his lost prestige more recently, these latest signs may foreshadow his imminent downgrading and removal from the premiership.

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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Algerian Rebels Believed to Have Altered Basic Strategy

The Algerian rebels are maintaining their military effort in a manner which suggests a reorientation of their entire basic strategy. They have apparently abandoned their earlier objective of fomenting internal unrest among the increasingly war-weary Moslem population in favor of impressing their Moslem compatriots with a show of force and preventing France from diminishing its Algerian commitment. Tactically, the rebels have virtually given up indiscriminate economic sabotage and many small-scale engagements for fewer but larger scale and more carefully selected operations.

Simultaneously, apparently as an integral part of the new strategy, the rebels are endeavoring to highlight the international implications of the conflict--presumably in the belief that external pressure will eventually prove a decisive factor in inducing French recognition of Algeria's right to independence. Thus, the rebels appear to be stepping up their propaganda effort abroad and have sought to extract maximum advantage from a recent International Red Cross mission inside Algeria to visit four French soldiers captured near the Tunisian border on 11 January. Algerian leaders may also consider it to their advantage to keep world attention focused on the Tunisian and Moroccan border areas and to prevent a genuine rapprochement between these countries and France. [REDACTED]

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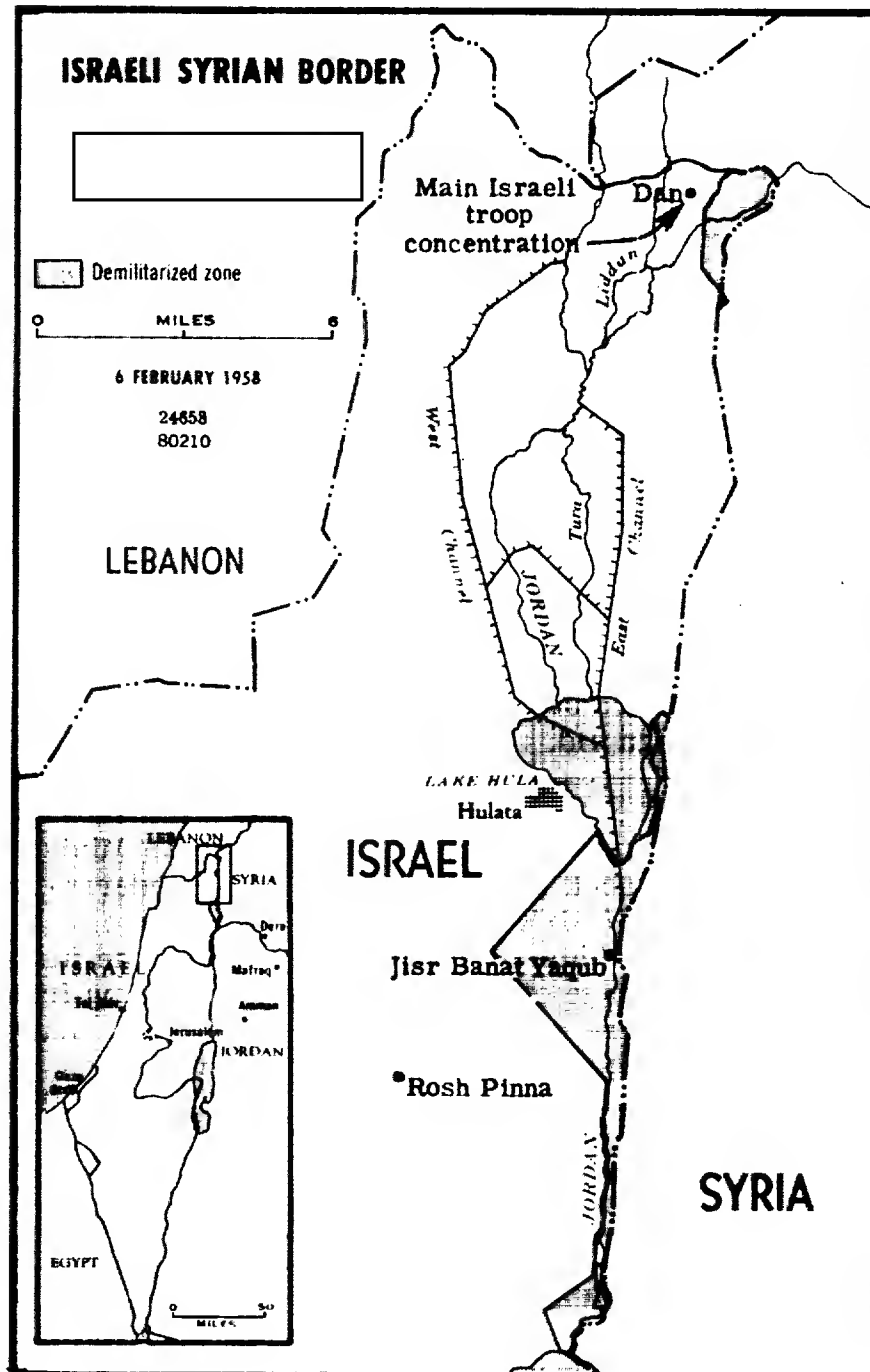
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Israel Continues Pressure on Syrian Border Zone:

25X1 Tension continues along the northern sector of the Israeli-Syrian border, where Israeli forces have been increased during the last few days. By 5 February, according to [] the American army attaché in Damascus, the Israelis had concentrated at least a battalion--approximately 800-1,000 men--in this area with the principal force at the settlement of Dan. The 60-man force of Israeli combat engineers, which entered the northern demilitarized zone on 4 February to remove mines, remained there on 5 February with its covering force of armored cars and border police in defiance of an order to withdraw by the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission. Israeli aerial reconnaissance of the border area also continued on 5 February. Information on Israeli troop movements has been rendered difficult by an Israeli restriction since 3 February on the movement of UN truce observers in the entire area north of the Rosh Pinna - Jisr Banat Yaqub road, which constitutes the northern half of the Israeli-Syrian border.

No military preparations by the Syrian front command have been reported by the truce observers. The Syrian Army was reported concerned, however, over its ability to control Syrian villagers, who are sensitive to Israeli military activity near their lands in the demilitarized zones, where the Israelis are now asserting sovereignty.

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III. THE WEST

Cyprus

British officials have stated in the last few days that the Cyprus situation is becoming a "horrific dilemma" which may rapidly force London to choose between Greece and Turkey as allies. There appears to be little hope for a solution which would not give either the Greeks or the Turks a further excuse for violence. Colonel Grivas, head of the Greek Cypriot underground organization EOKA, has already ordered his followers to start all-out war against the British. While the recently reinforced British security forces appear capable of eventually controlling EOKA by force, they are reluctant to take on the added burden of suppressing Turkish Cypriot violence.

London must make an early decision on Governor Foot's suggestion that he visit Athens to try to sell an interim plan to the Greek Government and Archbishop Makarios. Foot's new plan proposes the return of Makarios and the introduction of virtual self-government, leaving the ultimate status of the island to be resolved later through tripartite negotiations. While London is anxious to show some progress on the Cyprus question, Foot himself is very pessimistic about gaining more than an uneasy stalemate now.

Athens might accept the proposals if the method of determining the island's ultimate status were left vague, but Ankara and the Cypriot Turks may react violently. London will probably seek to postpone the crisis by adopting Foot's recommendation to make only a noncommittal statement on Cyprus in Parliament, perhaps next week.

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